THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 9. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *EMMA COLVIN*, will be despatched from this, on an early day, after the 21st proximo. For freight apply to the undersigned.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1850.

FOR AMOY.

THE Dutch Barque *ORESTES*, Captain PERBILLE, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 5th of October. For freight or passage apply to

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 396 Tons, Captain STAFFORD, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.

R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £1,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EUPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
Ex *Emma Colvin.*

GENUINE CHAMPAGNE from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims.
Also CLARET in one dozen Cases.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Harriet Humble*, and on Sale by the Undersigned the Undermentioned Articles.

CINNAMON,
NUTMEGS,
CLOVES,
MACE,
ALLSPICE,
Black PEPPER,
SAGO,
NAPKINS,
Table CLOTHS,
GIN,
English CANVAS, No. 3 to 6,
ARRACK,
Table SALT,
Lamp WICK, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex *Countess of Seafield.*

SUPERIOR Stockholm TAR in Barrels.
Do. do. PITCH in do.
Refined COAL TAR in Barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE in Cans of 5 gallons each.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

(Price One Guinea.)

A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (Consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 2nd September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SHILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

AN experienced BOOK-KEEPER (German) wants a Situation. Letters addressed R. H., and sent to the *North-China Herald* Office, will be forwarded to him per first vessel for the South.

Shanghae, 24th September, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES, MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

We continue from where we left off in our issue of the 7th current, a statement of the Barometrical and other changes observed in the atmosphere during the present month.

From an inspection of the following table it will be observed that the temperature is considerably lower than last month, and much beneath the average of the same time last year; that the prevailing wind has been from N. to N.E., and much less variable than last year; and that in consequence the mercury has stood higher in the Barometer, while at the same time much rain has fallen, for the most part in heavy showers, as on the morning of the 1st, 5th, and 9th, and in one almost uninterrupted stream from the 17th to the 19th.

Up to the afternoon of the 17th, the cotton had only partially suffered, some few of the flowers being knocked off; and on the whole the plants looked very healthy and still promised a plentiful harvest. The paddy appeared to be in a very flourishing condition and would soon have been ready for the sickle, some few heads of blighted grain alone preventing its being the finest crop for many years.

But on the afternoon of that day a serious change took place in the atmospheric appearances. The wind veered from E. to N.E., and accompanied by heavy rain, began to blow in very violent gusts.

From that time it increased steadily, and the rain fell with scarcely any intermission. During the 19th it blew a strong gale up to 8 P.M., when the wind lulled and hauled to the S.E. and thence to S.W., without regaining any of its former strength; the weather continuing for some days unsettled. Since the 23rd however it has been exceedingly fine and the crops are in consequence fast recovering from the effects of the late gale.

It would naturally have been expected that such a gale of wind, accompanied by a fall of 11.14 inches of rain in three days, would have done serious damage to the crops. They have however only suffered in a very partial manner. Some fields of paddy have escaped almost unscathed, many have had a few of the grains mechanically blown from the panicles, while a smaller number, and those principally at some distance from Shanghae, have been laid completely prostrate. The cotton plants lost a few pods, and some near maturity suffered from the wet and mud, but on the whole the damage is slight, and the bright sun of the last few days has caused as many pods to ripen as the peasants can collect.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

SEPTEMBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
1	*S.*	29.99	30.05	77.5	83.	S.E.	N.E. to E.	0.03	0.10
2	M.	29.92	30.06	73.5	83.	N.W.	E.	1.17	0.38
3	Tu.	30.01	30.07	76.	82.	E.	E.N.E. to W.	0.11	0.03
4	W.	30.06	29.99	78.	84.	E. to E.S.E.	S.S.E. to E.N.E.	0.32	0.00
5	Th.	30.09	29.95	75.5	84.5	N.N.E.	S.E. to E.	1.02	0.00
6	F.	30.10	30.05	76.	85.	N.	S.E.	0.02	0.00
7	S.	30.08	29.94	76.	86.5	N.E.	W.	0.00	0.00
8	*S.*	30.05	29.97	74.	83.	E.	S.W.	0.00	0.10
9	M.	29.98	29.85	76.	83.5	N.N.E.	S.E.	1.50	0.90
10	Tu.	29.99	30.0[illegible]	74.	83.	N.N.E.	N.E.	1.03	0.29
11	W.	30.02	30.1[illegible]	74.5	84.5	N. to N.N.W.	E.	0.00	0.00
12	Th.	30.06	30.09	74.5	84.5	N.N.W.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
13	F.	30.03	30.05	74.5	84.5	N.N.W.	E.S.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
14	S.	30.09	30.03	75.5	82.5	N.W. to N.E.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.02
15	*S.*	30.21	30.06	72.5	84.	N.E.	E.S.E. to E.	0.00	0.01
16	M.	30.11	30.01	67.	81.	N. to N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
17	Tu.	30.12	30.00	72.	78.	E. to N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
18	W.	30.06	30.05	72.5	79.5	N.E.	N. to N.N.E.	1.00	0.30
19	Th.	29.88	30.05	71.5	79.	N.E.	E.N.E.	3.12	0.00
20	F.	29.79	30.16	67.5	73.5	S.W.	N.N.E.	7.02	0.00
21	S.	30.01	30.22	66.5	75.5	N.W.	N.N.E.	0.12	0.00
22	*S.*	30.01	30.20	70.	75.5	S.W. to N.W.	N.E.	0.32	0.00
23	M.	30.02	30.15	74.	77.	S.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
24	Tu.	30.12	30.13	76.5	76.	N.W. to N.N.E.	N.	0.00	0.00
25	W.	30.24	30.12	72.	74.5	N.W. to N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
26	Th.	30.26	30.13	74.	74.	S.E. to N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
		Shanghae, September 26th, 1850.					Total	16.67	2.11

OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA.

THE following memorandum of a passage from Southampton to Hongkong *viâ* Alexandria, and the Red Sea, will probably be interesting to many of our readers. Our correspondent left Southampton, on the 20th June last, and arrived in Hongkong, on the 8th ultimo; performing the whole journey, in the extremely short space of 49 days, so that, London may be said to be brought within fifty days journey of Hongkong and within fifty-five of Shanghae—he gives the distances as follow:—

	Miles.	
Southampton to Gibraltar,	1,040	Per the Steamer *Ripon.*
Gibraltar to Malta,	1,000	
Malta to Alexandria,	820	
Alexandria to Atfeh per Mahmoudie Canal boat, a part of the way towed by Steamer and the rest tracked by horses,	48	
Atfeh to Boulak per Nile Steamer,	120	
Boulak to Cairo in a Van or Omnibus,	2	
Cairo to Suez across the "Desert" in another Van or Omnibus, drawn by four horses which are changed 10 or 12 times on the route between the termini,	84	
Suez to Aden per Steamer down the Red Sea,	1,350	Per the Oriental Steamer.
Aden to Galle in Ceylon,	2,180	
Galle to Penang,	1,126	Per the Steamer *Pekin.*
Penang to Singapore,	350	
Singapore to Hongkong,	1,300	
Between Southampton and Hongkong,	9,504 Miles in 49 days.	
Hongkong to Shanghae,	900	
Total Distance per the Overland route from Southamp. to Shanghae,	10,404 Miles.	

The following is a succinct diary of the Overland Journey above stated:—

					Time.
1850—June 20,	Left Southampton at 3½ P.M.				6 days
„ 25,	Arrived at Gibraltar,	at 4 A.M.,	left at 10 A.M.,		10 „ 11
„ 30,	„ Malta,	at 8½ P.M.,	„ 6 P.M.,	July 1,	15 „
July 5,	„ Alexandria,	at 10 A.M.,	„ 2½ P.M.		
„ 6,	„ Atfeh,	at 2 A.M.,	„ 2½ A.M.		
„ 6,	„ Boulak,	at 10 P.M.,	„ immediately		16 „
„ 6,	„ Cairo,	at 10½ P.M.,	„ 11½ P.M.		
„ 7,	„ Suez,	at 2½ P.M.,	having crossed the Desert in 15 hours, and arriving there in 48 hours after leaving Alexandria,		17 „
„ 8,	Quitted Suez at 6 P.M. per the Oriental Steamer and went down the Red Sea to Aden,				18 „
„ 14,	Arrived at Aden,	at 6 A.M.,	in 7 days,		24 „
„ 15,	Next day	at 6 A.M.,	left Aden for Galle,		25 „
„ 24,	„ Galle,	at 6 A.M.,	left at 7 P.M.,		34 „
„ 29,	„ Penang,	at 7 A.M.,	left at 1 P.M.,		39 „
Aug. 1,	„ Singapore,	at 8½ A.M.,	left at ½-past 10 A.M. next day,		42 „ 3
„ 8,	„ Hongkong,	at 11½ A.M.,	forty-nine days between England and China,		49 „

In this rapid route there are nevertheless many delays, which are worth noting; they are given as undermentioned, viz:—

	Hours.		
At Gibraltar,	7	Desert,	4
Malta,	22½	Suez,	27½
Alexandria,	4½	Aden,	24 (to coal the steamer.)
Atfeh, only	½	Galle,	13
Cairo,	1	Penang,	6
		Singapore,	26
			136=5 days 16 hours.

Thus reducing the actual time of active travelling to less than 44 days.

GRASS CLOTH OF CHINA.

Extract from the Report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India in 1849.

In reference to the particulars noted in the last Report regarding the probability of the *Kunchora* of Bengal (*urtica tenacissima*, Rox) being the plant, the fibres of which afford the material known as the "Grass Cloth" of China, it is gratifying now to add, that the receipt of specimens from Dr. Macgowan, the Society's correspondent at Ningpo, has set the question at rest; Dr. Falconer, Superintendent of the H. C. Botanic Garden, Calcutta, to whom the specimens were referred, having reported their identity to the Society. It now remains for individuals, interested in such matters, to devise a more efficacious and economical mode for separating this strong and fine fibre from the bark. This difficulty overcome, it might successfully compete with the raw material from China, which is now being imported into England, and is becoming extensively employed, in equal proportions with sheep's wool for the manufacture of certain descriptions of fabrics. For an elaborate account of the mode of cultivating the plant and preparing the fibre, see Dr. Macgowan's article in the Society's Journal, Vol. VI. (sic.)

ON THE SILK TRADE OF SPAIN.

The following Note, on the Silk trade of Spain, is an abridged translation, which we have made from the "Annales de la Société Sericicole."

The Silk manufacture of Spain, had its origin in Andalusia and dates from the time of the Moors. It has undergone many vicissitudes, and well nigh lost its ancient splendour; but thanks to the Jacquard loom, it is now resuming some of its former importance.

The total production of Raw Silk in Spain now, amounts to 1,100,000 Kilogrammes that is to say, to two thirds the product of France in 1846. In Valencia, Requena, Talavera and Jaen, are the greatest crops of Silk.

Spain does not import Raw or Thrown Silks, and exports about one half of its own production. France besides its own product, consumes of foreign Silk, about 500,000 Kilogrammes.

The raw material consumed in the Silk manufactures of Spain, does not amount to much more than one third of the quantity, required by the manufactures of France.

It is believed that Spain possesses 25,000 Looms; which is 15,000 less than are employed in Prussia on Silk manufactures; but is double the number so used in Switzerland.

France counts 80,000 Looms of which 40,000 are in the city of Lyons and its environs.

The best *filatures* in Spain are those of Talavera, Valencia and Granada. This last city possesses about 900 Looms, which produce Ribbons, mostly for domestic consumption; although some made in imitation of Swiss, have been exported with success.

Murcia has been long renowned for its Sewing Silks and has a great reputation for the brilliancy of its dyes. Malaga is famed for its Serges and Levantines, of which five or six thousand pieces are annually woven.

Almagro, is noted for its Blondes and Lace, articles of immense consumption in Spain (that classic land of the mantilla.)

As to the Silk trade of Spain it is mainly carried on in Cadiz, where is seen, in competition with native manufactures the Silk fabrics of England, (*Paisley*), and France, the Crapes and Damasks of China imported *viâ* Manila.

It is incontestible that the taste and excellence of the designs and the excellent quality of the French fabrics have acquired for them an indisputable supremacy in the Spanish Market. Their costliness is the main impediment to their more extended consumption.

With domestic tranquillity it is apparent that there will be a prodigious development of the production and manufacture of Silk in Spain.

TO THE BITTERS OF SHANGHAE.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs."

In former times the muse of Song,
In manly numbers moved along;
Or in a light and festive lay,
With tripping footsteps took her way.
But in our changed and changing time,
So that the writing be but *rhyme*,
Sense, numbers, harmony may fly,
And yet the writing will be *Poetry*!
And though the reader does not know it,
The *Author* proudly cries; "Behold a *Poet*!"

Oh for a Gifford's potent energy,
To lash these rhymers into poesy!

It may not be—but, fitter muse,
More suited to these scribbling men,
That powerful instrument of just abuse,
My grey goose-quill—my potent pen!
A mighty stream of *ink* pour forth,
And show these gentry what they're worth.

"Still must we hear?" must Delta's limping lay
With stumbling steps still blunder in our way?
Oh from thy own dull "Tale" a lesson take,
And spare—not Dollars—for the reader's sake,
But—limping lines that halting down the page,
Provoke his weariness, his mirth, his rage.
Pass we the "Stanzas" by—but ne'er forget,
The moral—that "Perfection's not found yet."

Gamma and X, I will not vex,
But only say, To them to-day,
Poesy's not, the art you've got,
So leave it alone. For I think you'll own,
It's best not to stammer, in II, X, and Gamma.

How many of the sons of men are found,
Who with their *wishes*, still their *tastes* confound;
Else P. contented, surely, would have been
His rhymes to another: then we might have seen
His misty metaphysics come to light,
In some prose treatise, as obscure as night.

Stanzas look well; oh! that they read so to!
But P. if e'er you wish them so to do,
Just give them point; nor let us doubtful be,
What is the *meaning* of your Poetry.

ZETA.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAE, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

AN INQUIRER; A.; WAYS AND MEANS; SCRUTATOR, and WOODNA, will appear in our next *issue*.

WE must decline giving insertion to OMEGA.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th June	Sydney,	14th June
Calcutta,	20th July	Amoy,	22nd Aug.
Bombay,	28th July	Hongkong,	7th Sept.
Madras,	14th July	Ningpo,	10th Sept.
Singapore,	1st Aug.	New York,	5th June
Penang,	30th July	San Francisco,	25th June
Batavia,	29th May	Sdwich. Islands,	15th July
Manila,	9th Aug.		

NEXT week we shall transfer to our columns an article on Japan, which has been published in the *Dublin University Magazine* for June.

In so doing, it is not intended to present our readers with any very novel information; for the article in question is compiled from the commonest sources of reference, and our only reason for copying it, is, that it indicates an awakening feeling at home with regard to Japan, and which from our proximity to that empire, becomes of special interest to us here.

Mr. Montgomery Martin has been doing a little agitation, in favour of a commercial embassy, or mission to Siam, Cochin-China and Japan. As the result of his appeals, sundry memorials have been transmitted to the Home Government, calling its attention to those countries as outlets for British Manufactures—and there the matter rests.

It is our deliberate opinion, that long before any action of the British Government takes place, with reference to Japan; the question will be settled by the intervention of the Americans.

The very harsh, indeed cruel treatment to which shipwrecked whalers have been recently exposed, when cast upon the shores of Japan; and the discourtesy with which the American Commodore was treated on a late visit will be in the remembrance of our readers.

The American Government (unless we are misinformed) has been subjected to indignities from Japan officials, far greater than were inflicted on France by the Dey of Algiers; and the resenting of which, caused the extinction of that barbarous Power.

It may consist with the feeble policy of the present American Government, to postpone or neglect all reference to this matter, but on the advent of the more democratic party to office; we may certainly look for a vigorous and energetic impulse or action on the foreign relations of that great republic, and which may be felt even by the Japanese Government.

Should our anticipations, in this respect, not be realized: still the existence of the mighty state now growing up, with such Aladdin-like rapidity on the shores of the Pacific, must lead, we think, to the early removal of such an inter-national anomaly as the present exclusive policy of the Japanese. At this time there is a considerable American whaling fleet in the Japanese Seas. The emigration to California will immeasurably increase the navigation of the Pacific.

It is in the nature of things, that wrecks on the shores of Japan, will henceforth be of more frequent occurrence, and should the treatment of the survivors, be similar to that experienced there, of late, the chances of hostile collision between the United States and Japan, will be greatly increased.

Republics, it is alleged, are essentially pugnacious, and nothing to our minds, would be more provocative of indignation in a high spirited people, than the mal-treatment of their fellow citizens; whose ill-fortune had doomed them to be cast on the inhospitable shores of Japan.

Thus the Gold discoveries in California and consequent settlement in that country will lead, we believe, inevitably to the early opening up of Japan to western influences and intercourse.

We would wish that this desideratum should be obtained by some peaceful intervention; but must confess that we despair of so satisfactory a solution of this problem. It may be urged that for many long years, the Californians will have enough to do in subjugating the vast wastes of their own country, and extracting therefrom its precious deposites. To a great extent this must be admitted; but in a community constituted as that of California will be; it is pretty evident that to some minds, there will be a sort of fascination in the prospect of forcing an entrance, into the hitherto impervious and inaccessible empire of Japan.

Indeed, no one of common intelligence but must, more or less, be affected by somewhat similar influences. Not alone the merchant, who seeks a profitable adventure, but the statesman and philosopher, would alike be interested in such an event.

We shall return to this subject on a future occasion. Meantime we shall be obliged by any information with regard to the existing relations of China with Japan; about which there are so many strangely discrepant accounts.

PEKIN REPORTER.
SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.
Nos. 81 and 82, Aug. 9th to 12th, 1850.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

Sue Kwangtsin, Vice-roy of Canton, having reported that a man of title named *Pang Shele*, who had passed the military examinations, and had been sent to Peking with a diploma, had subsequently been apprehended in Canton Province engaged in illicit traffic in Salt, and had escaped from his confinement, the Emperor directs the Board to detain him should he appear at the Capital with his diploma, and send him in custody to Canton for trial there.

The Board of war having expressed their disapprobation of a proposal some time since made by a Censor to change the military post of *Langshan* on the *Yang-tsze-keang* into a naval station, (See *North-China Herald*, No. 5.) His Majesty commands that it shall not be done, and directs the Vice-roy of *Keangsoo* to arrange that either the General-in command at *Lang-shan* or the Commanders-in-Chief of the *Soochow* and *Fuhshan* Divisions shall undertake the annual Sea-cruize.

Some prisoners having escaped out of the Gaol at the town of *Laeping* in *Kwangse*, the Emperor ascribes it to the remissness of the magistrate and his secretary, and therefore commands both officers to be instantly deprived of their buttons, and bound over to produce the runaway within a specified period, failing which they shall be reported to the Board for punishment.

The Magistrate and Military Commandant of *Kwan Heën* in *Shantung* Province, lost their buttons some time since in consequence of a cash store in the town having been robbed, and its master wounded, and were bound over to capture the robbers in two months. That period having since elapsed without the seizure of the leader of the gang who committed the robbery, or even of half the number concerned, the Emperor orders both officers to be handed over to the Board of Punishments for trial.

MEMORIALS.

The Sea Barrier of *Chekeang* having been burst open to the extent of eight or nine hundred feet during the heavy summer rains, His Majesty directed the Board of civil office to determine the degree of culpability to be attached to *Woo Wanyung*, Governor of the Province, in not having taken proper measures to prevent the catastrophe. The Board now proposes that *Woo Wanyung* be deprived of his button and retained in office, and that he be commanded to hand in a list of the names of such of his subordinates as are immediately concerned, that their remissness may meet with due punishment.

The Board of Rites memorialize His Majesty on the subject of the ceremonies due to his late deceased Brother *Yihche*, whose death has been already noticed. They quote the Imperial command therein made known, directing them to refer to the Ritual for instructions with regard to the sacrifices to be performed, and now report to the Emperor that the Book of ceremonies provides that His Majesty himself shall confer on the deceased two distinct presents of 7 sheep, 7 jars of wine, and 23,000 sheets of silver paper, that these shall be delivered into the hands of an officer of the Board of Ceremonies to offer them in two sacrifices to the manes of the deceased, that the posthumous title shall be selected by the Superintendent of the Imperial Household, that the mausoleum for the remains shall be prepared by the Board of Works, which must provide 3,000 taels for its erection, and that the funeral eulogy and the epitaph shall be composed by the officers of the Imperial Academy. They request His Majesty to give the necessary directions accordingly.

Ching Yuetsae, Vice-roy of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, reports to His Majesty his having sent the Imperial Proclamations severally announcing the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, and the happy accession of His Majesty, to the Court of Burmah, and requests permission to transmit copies likewise to the Kingdom of Tonquin, although only two precedents exist of such documents having been sent thither before. From this memorial it seems that Corea alone enjoys the privilege of receiving Imperial Proclamations at the hands of an Envoy specially appointed by the Emperor for that purpose. While the Vice-roys of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang*, of *Kwangtung* and *Kwangse*, and of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, and the Governor of *Kwangse* are made the channel of communication to Loochoo, Annam, Burmah, and Siam.

The Board of Ceremonies again addresses His Majesty on the subject of His escorting the late Emperor's remains out of the metropolis. It specifies the several distances to which His Ancestors *Yungching*, *Keenlung*, *Keaking* and *Taoukwang* escorted the funeral processions of their respective Parents, and it begs the Emperor to walk by the side of the Bier as far as to *Hungkeaou*, there to wait on his knees while the procession passes by, then to mount His Chariot and ride on by a by path as far as to the first stage out of Peking, to await the arrival of the procession there.

Heang Taouchoo requests His Majesty to instruct him whether in escorting the Bier, He wishes to walk upon a separate path, or on the same road with the procession, in order that he may make due preparations. He begs permission however to delay his survey of the route until the end of the 7th month that he may not injure the luxuriant crops belonging to the inhabitants en route.

Yuen Keason, a Censor memorializes as follows:—

"No persons are such pests upon earth as the cruel and the incorrigible. Yet the detective system throughout the country is so wretched that not ten out of a hundred of such villains are ever caught. When apprehended, the law comes in, and in its discrimination between principal and accessory, delivers some from death for the lighter penalty of banishment. Even then criminals obtain their liberty by various means; they are perhaps rescued by the assistance of their accomplices and friends, or released by their escort for a small bribe, or permitted to escape on arrival at their destination, in any of which cases the officers concerned merely report that they have died from sickness, or that they effected their escape while their escort were asleep, or under cover of night, or in a violent tempest. A general search is then made and there it ends. Thus each officer follows the example of his predecessors. But criminals being naturally wild and wolfish in disposition, the moment that they effect a return to the scene of their former vices, they combine with the official authorities and attendants, or rouse their former companions to new acts of outrage, and often revenge themselves upon those at whose instance they were first convicted, so that the ultimate consequence generally is a far more important breach of the law in the perpetration of some deeply grievous crime. Of these runaways, not one in a hundred is ever recaptured, and why so? The laws provide, it is true, that a runaway convict shall on recapture be either beheaded, or rebanished after being-cangued or beaten, according to the extent of his previous crime, and that the officers through whose remissness such escape occurs, shall be fined, degraded, and called upon to search for the fugitive. But these clauses are viewed as empty official forms: the convict who escapes, knowing that his punishment cannot be increased in degree, gives loose to his vicious propensities, and the careless magistrate, aware that his rank and office are at stake if he notice the matter, at once connives at the irregularity. Thus the superior and inferior officers assist and encourage each other and vice thrives apace. The numerous instances of robbery that have occurred of late, can be accounted for only on this ground."

"Now as this is a matter which intimately concerns the welfare of the country, I must beg Your Majesty to direct Your Ministers to devise some means of increasing the penalty of escape from banishment, and fixing severer responsibility upon the authorities concerned, that crime may meet with certain punishment. I would also entreat Your Majesty to command all the Generals in Command in the West, and all Vice-roys and Governors of the Provinces to report at the end of this year any cases of escape through carelessness that have taken place, carefully noting at the same time whether recapture has been the result or not. The High Authorities will then be induced to warn their subordinates to be more circumspect, and the breach of the law will bring its own cure. I suggest these matters with all reverence to Your Majesty, humbly trusting that my views may be found correct."

(Communicated.)

THE following is a translation of a pamphlet lately printed at Nanking, and hawked about the streets for sale at a few cash per copy. The writer of it is evidently more sanguinary in his disposition than profound in his literary attainments, yet although it is sufficiently miserable as a composition, and its absurdities and falsehood, apparent to every well informed native, such writings cannot but have a very pernicious effect amongst the common people for whom they are intended:—

CHINESE ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT TO THE PEI-HO BY H. M. STEAM-SLOOP "REYNARD."

Our New Lord Hien-fung of the Sacred Dynasty has ascended the Throne, the seasons being propitious, the country prosperous, and the people tranquil. Of late years there have been barbarian banditti of merchants, frequenting Shanghae for the sale of foreign goods. In the third month of the present year, several tens of barbarian ships went to Tien-tsin for the ostensible purpose of conveying Tribute. The white barbarian general Hoh-leemy, with four other leaders carried there five thousand foreign soldiers, forty steamers and thirty sailing-war vessels, each vessel carrying ten brass guns, the continued reports of which resounded on the sea off Tientsin for several days. The officers of the Celestial Dynasty on the watch, seeing the barbarian vessels very numerous, sent in a report to the General in charge of the barrier Wang-tien-tseang, who memorialized His Sacred Majesty, and thirty thousand superb troops were sent forward, with all their officers high and low, each leading on the troops to defend the entrance to the river. There they saw the fleet of the barbarian ships, and the banditti perceiving through their telescopes the martial array of the Government troops, ranged for defence of the port, led their vessels towards the shore, when Wang-tien-seang seeing them approach, ordered a volley of thirty great guns to be fired, which went off with a stunning noise, the smoke on the sea obscuring the heavens, and disabled several tens of the barbarian vessels.

Then the courage of the barbarian banditti failed them, and they returned with their injured ships to Shanghae, where they sent in a report to their General, who with the red haired men was lying in ambush there, and had stored up gunpowder and warlike weapons in the Church. The foreign Leader Halomuhto, and Major General Hoh-ho-fan conducted several tens of thousands of barbarian soldiers, and upwards of two hundred war vessels to Woosung, and there extended his line. The Colonel in command there, Seaon-yung-chung, and the Shanghae Lient.-Colonel, reported by Petition to the Commander of the land and sea forces at Sung-kiang-foo, who communicated all the particulars to H.E. Luh the Governor-General at Nanking*, and he uniting the troops from the military stations of Fu-shau, and Tsungming, led them on to the number of thirty thousand, and the brigades at the sea ports mounted upwards of 300 guns, and with a similar number of war junks, kept watch day and night.

At this time, the 14th day of the 5th moon, a violent thunder storm suddenly arose, the Church† where the gunpowder had been accumulated was destroyed, and heavy rain succeeding, the powder was mixed with the water and flowed out. Three days after, black clouds suddenly appeared in the south east, a raging wind burst forth, the waves rose up to the sky with a mighty bubbling, the thunders rolled, and all the Government officers went to the temple erected to the memory of Chin-hwa-ching‡ where they prostrated themselves, and humbly prayed for his aid. In a moment the lightning's radiance illumined the place, and the spirit of H.E. Chin was seen standing in the clouds.

Wherever the lightning struck, the barbarians were set on fire, and those of them burned to death were innumerable. Some took to the water, and were floated to the sea shore, where they ascended the banks and ran for their lives; but they were all captured by the soldiers, and thus was a signal victory obtained. Several tens of the barbarian devils captured by the troops were taken to the office of H.E. Luh, and tumbled out there. H.E. Luh on seeing the barbarian banditti, was greatly enraged, and exclaimed in a loud voice "You! mean people of a low tribe, "how dare you presume to encroach upon "the borders of the central flowery land?! "your lives must pay the forfeit of your "crime;" and he ordered them to be pushed forth, and all decapitated, and their heads to be exposed to the multitude. Thus was tranquillity restored to Shanghae.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—On perusal of the article in your last week's issue, bringing into notice the disadvantages under which this port labours as regards the export of grain, I noticed with much regret that you had permitted yourself to asperse the memory of our former British Consul, and unhesitatingly ascribed various evils, now existing, to what you call his "perverse and unwise concessions to Chinese prejudices."

It is not my intention to enter into a defence of Major Balfour's policy during the three years that he presided over the interests of Shanghae; though as an old resident of the place, and one who has watched the port through every step of its rapid progress from the time when first opened by him until now, I am bound to state that as a community we are much indebted to the exertions of Mr. Consul Balfour for the advantages we now enjoy. I merely wish to represent to you the injustice of your thus venturing upon a condemnation of the character and acts of a man of whom you can know nothing except from hearsay. In writing upon information you derive from others, I would suggest the necessity of great caution lest you permit your columns to become a channel for giving publicity to erroneous conceptions, or for the gratification of private pique, especially where you yourself must be in a measure unacquainted with the merits of a case. This suggestion is the more called for in that this is not the first instance in which you have condemned public men with, it would appear, but little previous examination into the justice of the position you assume. I refer to the opinions you have so freely and frequently hazarded on the character of Dr. Gutzlaff. Even granting his extravagancies it is I think questionable how far you are justified in attempting without intermission to expose him in such unqualified terms as you have done.—I am, sir, your's truly,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Shanghae, 25th September, 1850.

* The present Governor-General is Luh-kien-ying.
† The roof of Trinity Church fell in about that time.
‡ Chin-hwa-ching the Chinese General who fell at Woosung in 1842, to whose memory a temple has been erected in Shanghae.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I have been much pleased by the perusal of the letter of CIVIS, which appeared in your last issue.

I think with him, it is an error in judgment on the part of the British Consul to require British Merchants to produce prior to shipments, a receipt for the Inland-transit-duties levied on Raw Silk. Sufficient for us, should it be, to pay the Export Duty. The exaction, or non-exaction of the transit-duties, should be a matter of no concernment to us; nor ought we to be legally cognizable thereof. It is purely a matter of Chinese regulation, with which we have nothing whatever to do; and it should be left wholly to themselves to arrange—quite irrespective of Foreign merchants or their transactions.

In justice to the British Consul, it should be stated, that the Regulation No. 2* is only the promulgation of a rule, before insisted on, by his predecessor despite the representations of the parties interested, and at times much inconvenienced by this requirement.

Before the publication of these regulations—it was a moot point, whether an action would not lie against a Consul for any detention which might arise from a shipper of Silk—who, *having paid the legal Export duties*—declined to obtain or refused to give up, receipts for the Inland-transit-duties.

In the Treaty of Nanking, the Tariff, and Regulations of Trade, there is nothing, I think, which justifies the right of the Chinese Government to compel Foreign Merchants, to assume the responsibility of liquidating the internal-transit-duties; levied on so important an article of Export, as Raw Silk.

The exaction of these Duties is a *squeeze* which at the opening of this Port was exposed fully, but unavailingly to Sir Henry Pottinger.

The plea preferred for their maintenance, was the loss which would accrue to the Canton and Fokien and other interior Custom-houses, by all the Silk being in future shipped from this Port. The amount levied was to reimburse those local barriers. It would be a curious inquiry to ascertain whether any, or what amount of these exactions have found their way to the treasuries of those provincial Custom-houses.

The enforcement of these Duties, robs Shanghae of a large portion of the benefits appertaining to its geographical position; as the local exactions of Raw Silk are now the same as were heretofore levied, when Silk found its vent at Canton, by the land route from Hoo-chow, before the Treaty of Nanking.

This Transit-duty—onerous as it is—on the lowest class of Silk (quite 5 per cent) and more than the Export-duty (2 taels 5 mace) on each picul—is still more objectionable as the basis for a further unauthorised *squeeze*, which it was proved, we believe, to the satisfaction of the British Consul to have contemporaneously existed; and mayhap is not now abolished.

Further, the surveillance and interference of the local Authorities with any transactions between Natives and Foreigners—other than those by Treaty stipulations—must of necessity be highly mischievous.

I am assured that beyond the prescribed Transit-duty; the indirect or supplementary exaction levied on Raw Silk exported by British Merchants has exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

When A BRITISH MERCHANT again favours you with another dose of his moral dialectics, and fortifies himself with the glorious verbiage of a Chalmers; I hope he will bestow a little attention on the unauthorised and unwarrantable assessments hitherto made on British trade.

If he have long resided at this Port—and if he be connected with it commercially—he must know that any evasions of the *legal duties* that may have taken place are very small in amount; and sink into utter insignificance when contrasted with the *illegal exactions* to which Raw Silk and Tea have been subject—owing, to the rapacity of the Custom house officials.

A FRIEND.

Shanghae, 23d September, 1850.

REVIEW.

A compendious description of the world (lit. the oceanic circle) by SEU SUNG LUNG *in 6 vols. royal 8vo.* 1849.

This work *Ying hwan che lio* is the production of a Fokien mandarin holding the office of *Chung Cheng*, a post of considerable rank, and entitling its possessor to present memorials to the emperor.

As a specimen of modern native literature—it shows that the Chinese have men still among them of an inquisitive and ingenious mind—capable of writing works full of useful information, in an agreeable flowing style. The author is eminently

liberal in his views of foreign matters and considering the difficulties that stand in a Chinaman's way when he attempts to gain clear ideas of the western world, remarkably well informed on them. The hereditary prejudice and jealousy that he would naturally feel seem to have been quite out-weighed by his curiosity. Instead of showing any anxiety to mis-represent the state of affairs among the foreigners of the west—his aim seems to have been to give a strictly accurate and uncoloured account of them. Of course the characteristics of the national mind are noticeable throughout his work—but along with these he exhibits such an independence of judgment—and dislike of exaggeration and falsehood that the reader feels he has a safe guide. He is unwearied in his attempts to reconcile conflicting statements, but the endless variety in names of men and places occasions him infinite trouble. And the peculiar inaptitude of the Chinese sounds to represent the European—together with the differences in pronunciation among the Europeans themselves often produce a confusion that he struggles in vain to unravel.

The work is introduced with the usual array of prefaces by the author's friends, who describe the origin and objects of the work and recommend it to the notice of the public.

The account that the author himself gives of it is as follows:—"Geography without maps is unintelligible and maps without careful study cannot be thoroughly understood. A knowledge of the expansions and contractions of the world's shape cannot be attained by mere thinking. The foreigners of the great west travel far—their ships visit all parts of the four seas. Wherever they go they take the pencil and draw a map. So that theirs are the only maps that can be depended upon. In 1843, I was staying at Amoy in the public service, when I conversed with Dr. Abeel an American; a scholar well informed in western affairs, and able to speak the *Fuhkien* dialect. He had with him a map engraved with beautiful accuracy. Unfortunately not being able to decypher its characters, I drew ten or twelve copies following Dr. Abeel's explanations. I thus obtained a rough knowledge of the names of various countries, although from writing hurriedly I could not reach the accuracy that was desirable. The next year when I went again to Amoy, an official friend had purchased two maps, one of them a large one, more than two feet by one. On comparing it with Dr. Abeel's, I found that it was still more minutely accurate. He had also obtained several books in the Chinese language written by foreigners. I in my turn also sought for some, and procured a few, but their composition was inelegant and coarse—so much so that it was painful to read them. I however continued my work of collection and selection, carefully preserving all written information in whatever form that fell into my hands. Whenever I met with foreigners, I at once opened my map and inquired into the physical features and temperature of foreign countries, gradually obtaining a definite idea of the coast lines, so that all my descriptions are based upon maps. What I saw in books that was credible I retained in my work, which slowly accumulated till it grew up to this series of chapters. Whenever I obtained books or news from abroad, I corrected and added to my rough sketches, doing this many times over. From 1843 till now (1848) through five successive summers and winters, in the intervals of public business, I have always made this my recreation never passing by a single day. Two friends high in office on seeing my work, thought it ought to be preserved and published—I therefore corrected its faults—divided it into ten chapters, submitted it to friends for revision, and though with considerable misgivings consented at last to place it in the engraver's hands."

This is a very satisfactory account of his method of obtaining and arranging his materials. In the course of the work, reference is made to many native books of modern dynasties. He repeatedly alludes to Dr. Abeel, and in his account of Switzerland, says, that Dr. Cumming of the United States who had visited that country, had detailed to him "the remarkable beauty of its mountain and water scenery, and the primitive simplicity of its national manners." He adds his regret that so paradisiqcal a spot should be "far away, a *terra incognita*, inaccessible to the renovating influences of politeness and harmony—literary elegance and refinement." Like a true Chinaman he mistook simplicity for barbarism.*

He has a very unfavorable opinion of the writings of the early Roman Catholic Missionaries. He says, that Matthæi Ricci, and others, from their long residence at Pekin and their thorough familiarity with Chinese literature could write works in a clear and correct style, but they contained so much cunning and falsehood, that the statements of foreigners who had come more recently to China although communicated in a coarse and vulgar style, were of much greater value. The ornamental composition of the one was not so well worth having, as the plain unvarnished honesty and truth of the other.†

For the description of the Malayan archipelago, he tells us that he was assisted considerably by the accounts of Fokien and Canton sailors.

An author so persevering and discriminating as the narrative we have extracted seems to indicate, could scarcely fail to produce an interesting book; and the free circulation of such works among the literary class in China would have a very favourable effect in removing the crude and unreasonable notions they entertain of us. It is gratifying to know, that the institutions of western freedom and civilization, are here brought to their notice in a definite form. The writer does not confine himself to Geography proper, he introduces history, politics, and religion. In his account of England, he describes the houses of parliament, trial by jury and other institutions, not without falling into inaccuracies, but certainly with an impartial intention. It will be a new thing to most of his readers to learn that a government can be efficiently carried on where the people regulate the raising of taxes themselves, make their own laws, and decide for themselves whether criminals are innocent or guilty. He is more than usually minute in his account of the steam-engine, vessels-of-war, and the army and navy. It would be well for all his countrymen to know what he here tells them, that in that part of the world, the ceremony of prostration, except to the Heavenly Ruler *T'ien Te* and the Saviour of the world, is never performed—not even on entering the presence of the king.‡

In his description of Turkey and the Mahommedan countries of Western Asia, he enters minutely into the history of the various religions that have originated there. He makes liberal use of the narratives in the Old Testament relating to Judea and Babylon, paying particular attention to the earlier form of the "*T'ien Choo Keaou*" or "Sect of Jesus" as established by Moses. He says. "The 10 commandments of Moses, were simple and plain — he does not aim at the strange and unaccountable. Jesus brought to view divine and miraculous appearances — but his exhortations to virtue coincided with the teaching of Moses. The renovating doctrines of Confucius, there was no way of making known there by repeated explanations, and so in those countries there rose up men of intelligence and extraordinary ability who instructed the common people and exhorted to virtue, with an object in view which could certainly do no harm to the world. But that they should wish to spread their religion in China, must be because they do not know how far their capacities extend." Ch. 3 p. 41.

The copy of the Scriptures that he made use of, had the terms *Shin* and *Shin T'ien* for God. It is curious and instructive to observe the impression made on his mind on meeting with these terms. In regard to the latter he altered the collocation to *T'ien Shin* as the only mode of giving to the phrase an intelligible meaning. He then constructs a theory of the introduction of the worship of the *T'ien Shin* by Moses—and the formation of a *T'ien Shin Keaou*§—and enters into a long discussion—more ingenious than logical—on the points of resemblance between this form of worship, the Persian Fire worship, and the sect described in the Syrian monument. There existed in ancient times in China, certain temples long since destroyed—named *T'ien Shin Sze* 祆神祠, *Ho T'ien Sze* 火祆祠 and *Hoo T'ien Sze* 胡祆祠. He concludes that *T'ien Shin* 祆神 is the same as *T'ien Shin* 天神, and that these names arose from the *T'ien Shin* of Moses and the *Ho Shin* of Persia being confounded together. He adds that Persia lay between Thibet, the chief seat of Buddhism, on the East, and Judea the birthplace of the *T'ien Shin Keaou*, on the west—and that the sect of the Syrian monument borrowed, on an eclectic principle, from all of them. All this, and the web of argument accompanying it in the author's pages, sprung out of the employment of the phrase, *Shin T'ien*. It never struck him that it referred to the Heavenly Ruler, that he mentions elsewhere as the Being worshipped by the English people. The addition of the proper name Jehovah in Chinese characters did not enlighten him. This of course was as difficult of comprehension to him as he says Aloho was, a name he met with, in the Syrian inscription.

In Ch. 6 page 15, he speaks of a *Shin Jin*, having appeared to Moses. The word in his copy of the Pentateuch was *Shin* and he adds *Jin* in explanation. He had no idea that the translator intended by it the same being called in other Christian books *Shang Te*. In page 13 he speaks of Daniel as a *Shin Jin*. Our author in describing Christianity uses himself *Shang T'ien*, *T'ien Te* and *Shang Te* for the name of God. The first of these he must have employed on his own suggestion as a term synonymous with the other two, for he could scarcely have found it in the books he consulted.||

These facts have an important bearing on the question what term in the Chinese language shall be used for God? Our author, a man of cultivated mind, who has made foreign matters his study, and as his book testifies has given particular attention to the subject of religious sects, here unveils to us the impressions made on his mind, by the perusal of works written by foreigners. He lets us see what terms he does not understand, and what he does understand, and the wisest course for foreigners to adopt in future would seem to be to choose the latter. It should be added in reference to his use of *Shang Te* that he does not by any means understand it as the name of a particular deity worshipped in China, but in the sense of "the Supreme Being," for he uses it to express both the Christian and the Mahommedan idea of God (each being Monotheistic). He may be taken to represent the whole literary class, who would think with him on all matters of this sort, and who are the guides of public opinion. It is natural to augur that in future works they will keep to this usage, and decide for themselves, independently of the controversies of foreigners on the subject, what terms are most suitable and intelligible. This question has been argued long and learnedly *a priori*. Books like this of our author, give us the opportunity of testing it by experiment, and viewing it *a posteriori*.

It is gratifying to observe, how readily our author admits the truths of western science, even when opposed to the favorite hereditary opinions of his country. He was puzzled on finding in modern maps a Frozen Ocean at the South Pole—all Chinamen holding that the farther you travel south, the hotter you will find it. The maps of the Jesuit Missionaries, he says, do not contain any mention of ice at the South Pole, and he applied consequently to Dr. Abeel for an explanation. Dr. Abeel informed him that the sun's path is over the central regions of the globe, on the north of which China is situated. Canton and Fokien at its extreme South are much hotter than the northern provinces, since they lie about the Tropic of Cancer. Hence the opinion of the Chinese that in the far South the heat is so great that stone dissolves, and metals melt. "The fact is," he continues he say, "a ship sailing southward would come to Borneo and reach the equator itself, where it is as hot in winter as it is here in summer. From thence proceeding in a S.W. direction, hail and snow would be met with at the Cape, and farther on at Cape Horn near the Antarctic Circle, there would be hard ice, which even in the midst of summer does not thaw," Ch. 1. page 4.

We can pardon his partiality for his native land, when—compelled to abandon the idea of its centrality and represent it as occupying the S.E. corner of the Asiatic continent—he adds as if by way of consolation, that it is the most fortunate and enviable spot on the earth's surface, "on which the divinations of Heaven and Earth have conferred the most abundant fertility, whose temperature pure and genial, and productions exquisite and delicate, reach the Climax of perfection. So that from the beginning of the world it has ever been the parent stem round which all things arranged themselves, and the Pole star on which all lands fixed their gaze."¶

To all who are inclined to take a favorable view of the Chinese character, the book will be an acceptable one, indicating as it does, a willingness on their part, to gain accurate information, and form their judgments with fairness, on matters about which they have been hitherto so much and fatally mistaken. It speaks of foreigners invariably with respect, avoiding all objectionable phraseology. So liberal is its tone, that it is to be feared, it will do nothing to advance the author on the path of imperial favour. But it will not fail to open the eyes of many of his countrymen, to excite their curiosity for a wider knowledge of the world without them, and to give them a more vivid picture of men and things in foreign lands than they have yet had the means of obtaining.

* Ch. 3, p. 31.

† Intr. p. 2.

‡ Ch. 7., p. 30.

§ Ch. 8., p. 38.

|| His words are *Yay Soo Shang T'ien ih Urh Tsze*.

¶ In speaking of the superstitions of Western Africa he says, the inhabitants worship birds and beasts as *Shins*,—i. e. as beings possessing a secret power to bless, and injure mankind.—Ch. 8., p. 20.

CALIFORNIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE
Hon. T. Butler King.

Commercial Resources.

The commercial resources of California are, at present, founded entirely on her *metallic wealth*—her vast mineral treasures remaining undeveloped, and her fertile soil almost wholly neglected; and this, must continue to be the case as long as labor, employed in collecting gold, shall be more profitable than in any other pursuit which can furnish the sinews of commerce.

The day is probably not distant, however, when her minerals, especially the quicksilver mines, will be extensively and profitably worked.

Gold is the product of the country, and is immediately available, in an uncoined state, for all the purposes of exchange. It is not there, as in other countries where the productions of the earth and of art are sent to markets—foreign or domestic—to be exchanged for the precious metals, or other articles of value. There, gold not only supplies the medium of domestic trade, but of foreign commerce.

At first view, this state of things would seem to be unfavorable to all extensive intercourse with other parts of the world, because of the want of return freights of *home production* for the vast number of vessels which will arrive with supplies.

These vessels, however, making no calculations on return cargoes, will estimate the entire profits of the voyage on their outwards freights, and become, on their arrival, willing carriers for a comparatively small consideration.

This tendency in the course of trade, it would seem, must make San Francisco a warehouse for the supply, to a certain extent, of all the ports of the Pacific, American, Asiatic, and the Islands.

Almost every article now exported by them finds a ready market in California, and the establishment of a mint will bring there also the silver bullion, amounting to more than ten millions per annum, from the west coast of Mexico, and, perhaps, ultimately from Chili and Peru, to be assayed and coined.

Vessels bound round Cape Horn, with cargoes for markets on the American coast of the Pacific, can, by taking advantage of the south-east trade winds, and "standing broad-off the Cape," make the voyage to San Francisco in as short a time as they can to Valparaiso or any port south of California. Vessels have sailed from our Atlantic ports to San Francisco in less than 100 days, and they have been, in more than one instance, over 120 days in going from Panama to San Francisco.

This astonishing difference, in time and distance, was caused by the course of the winds, and the "gulf-stream" of the Pacific, mentioned in my remarks on the climate of California.

The vessels from our Atlantic ports took advantage of the winds by steering *from the Cape* as far into the Pacific as to be enabled to take a course west of the gulf-stream in sailing northward, thus availing themselves, first of the south-east, then of the north-west "trades," and avoiding opposing currents.

The vessels from Panama were kept back by calms, adverse winds, and currents. It will be perceived, therefore, that there can be no inducement for vessels bound round Cape Horn, with mixed or assorted cargoes, to stop at Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, or any other port on the west coast, because the exports of all those places will seek a market at San Francisco; and their supply of merchandize, as *return freight*, will be delivered at less expense than it can be by vessels direct from Atlantic ports, American or European. This tendency of trade to concentrate at San Francisco will be aided by the course of exchange.

Gold dust is worth but 17 dollars per ounce in Chili. It is worth 18 dollars at the United States Mint. If, therefore, a merchant of Valparaiso has 10,000 ounces in San Francisco, received in payment for lumber, barley, flour, or other produce, and desires an invoice of goods from the United States or Europe, he will gain 10,000 dollars at the outset by sending his gold to New York, besides saving something on the freight and insurance, and at least one month's interest.

The countries on the west coast of America have no exports which find a market in China, or other ports of Asia. San Francisco will therefore become not only the mart of these exports, but also of the products and manufactures of India, required in exchange for them, which must be paid for, principally in gold coin or gold dust. Neither gold coin nor gold dust will answer as a remittance to China. Gold, in China, is not currency in any shape, nor is it received in payment of import duties, or taxes on land, or on the industry of the people,

The value of pure gold in China is not far from 14 dollars the ounce. Hence, the importer of manufactures and products of India into San Francisco will remit the gold coin or dust direct to New York, for investment in sterling bills on London. These bills will be sent to London, and placed to the credit of the firm in China from whom the merchandise had been received, and who, on learning of the remittance having gone forward to their agents, will draw a *six months' sight bill* for the amount, which will sell in China at the rate of four shillings and *two* pence or *three* pence per dollar.

I have a statement before me from one of the most eminent merchants and bankers of New York, who was for many years engaged extensively in the India trade, which shows that the profit or gain on ten thousand ounces of gold, thus remitted, would be................Drs. 34,434 44
And that the loss on the same
quantity, sent to China
would be.................. „ 15,600 00

Total difference in profit and
loss in favor of the remittance to New York.........Drs. 50,034 44

It will thus be perceived, that nature has so arranged the winds and currents of the Pacific, and disposed of her vast treasures in the hills and mountains of California, as to give to the harbor of San Francisco the control of the commerce of that ocean, as far as it may be connected with the west coast of America.

Important as the commerce of the Pacific undoubtedly is, and will be, to California, it cannot now, nor will it ever compare in magnitude and value to the domestic trade between her and the older States of the Union.

Two years ago California did not probably contain more than 15,000 people. That portion of it which has since been so wonderfully peopled by American citizens, was comparatively, without resources, and not supplied with the common comforts of shelter afforded by a forest country.

Notwithstanding the great distances emigrants have been compelled to travel to reach the Territory, more than 100,000 have overcome all difficulties and spread themselves over its hills and plains.

They have been supplied from distances as great as they themselves have passed, with not only the necessaries, but the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Houses have been imported from China, Chili and the Atlantic States of the Union. All the materials required in building cities and towns have been added to the wants of a people so numerous, destitute and remote from the sources of supply.

These wants will exist as long as emigration continues to flow into the country, and labor employed in collecting gold shall be more profitable than its application to agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the great variety of pursuits which are fostered and sustained in other civilized communities.

This may be shown, by mentioning the prices of a few articles. Last summer and autumn, lumber was sold in San Francisco at 300 to 400 dollars per thousand feet. At Stockton and Sacramento City, at 500 to 600 dollars. At these prices, it could be made in the Territory, and many persons were engaged in the business. I perceive, by recent accounts, that the price had fallen at San Francisco to 75 dollars; at this price, it *cannot* be made where labor is from 10 to 16 dollars per day, and the difficulties attending its manufacture are much greater than in the Atlantic States. Lumber can be delivered in our large lumber markets for an *average* of the various qualities for 16 dollars, and freighted to San Francisco for 24 dollars, making 40 dollars per thousand feet. This price would cause the manufacture of it in California to be abandoned. We may add 20 dollars per thousand, to meet any increase of price in the article itself, or in the freight, and the result would be the same.

It is probable that the demand, for several years to come, will not be less than twenty millions of feet per annum, which, at 40 dollars per thousand, will be 8,000,000 dollars.

When California comes to have a population of 200,000, which she will have before the close of the present year, she will require near half a million of barrels of flour from some quarter, and no country can supply it as good and cheap as the old States of the Union. Including freight and insurance, this may be set down as an item of about 5,000,000 dollars. The article of clothing, allowing 20 dollars to each person, would be 4,000,000 dollars.

There is no pretension to accuracy in these items, and they may be estimated too high, but it is quite as probable they are too low.

We have no data on which to found a calculation of what the value of the trade between the States east of the Rocky Mountains and California will be during the current year. I will venture the opinion, however, that it will not fall short of 25,000,000 dollars. It may go far beyond that sum. At present, I can perceive no cause which will retard or diminish emigration.

If the movement shall continue five years, our commerce with that Territory may reach 100,000,000 dollars per annum. This is doubtless a startling sum, but it must be borne in mind that we have to build cities and towns, supply machinery for mining, coal for domestic purposes, and steam navigation, and all the multifarious articles used in providing the comforts and luxuries of life, for half a million of people, who will have transferred themselves to a country which is to produce, comparatively, nothing except minerals and the precious metals, and whose pursuits will enable them to purchase, at any cost, whatever may be necessary for their purposes.

It is difficult to imagine or calculate the effect which will be produced on all the industrial pursuits of the people of the old States of the Union, by this withdrawal from them of a half a million of producers, who, in their new homes and new pursuits, will *give existence* to a commerce almost equal in value to our foreign trade. Let no one, therefore, suppose he is not interested in the welfare of California. As well may he believe his interests would not be influenced by closing our ports and cutting off intercourse with all the world.

The distance round Cape Horn is so great that breadstuffs and many other articles of food deteriorate, and many others are so perishable in their nature that they would decay on the passage.—This would be the case particularly with all kinds of vegetables and undried fruits. Until some more speedy mode of communication shall he established by which produce can be transferred, the farmers and planters of the old States will not realize the full value of this new market on the Pacific.

Many other important interests will be kept back, especially the consumption of coal. The American steamers now on the ocean, those on their way there and others shortly to be sent out will consume not far from one hundred thousand tuns of coal per annum. The scarcity of wood in California will bring coal into general use as fuel as soon as it can be obtained at reasonable prices. Suppose there may be three years hence forty thousands houses, which shall consume five tuns each per annum. This, with the steamers, would be a consumption of three hundred thousand tuns. If delivered at 20 dollars per tun it would compete successfully with the coal from Vancouver's Island and New Holland and amount to 6,000,000 dollars.

The construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama would secure the market for these articles against all competition.

Some idea may be formed of the demand for them from the prices paid in San Francisco last Autumn. Coal was sold at 60 to 100 dollars per tun; potatoes 16 dollars per bushel; turnips and onions for 25 to 62½ cents each; eggs from 10 to 12 dollars per dozen.

The distance from Chagres to New York has recently been run in seven days. The same speed would carry a steamboat from Panama to San Francisco in ten days. Allow three days to convey freight across the Isthmus, on a railway, and both passengers and freight will be conveyed from New York to San Francisco in twenty days.

This celerity of movement would secure for American produce the entire market of California. Sailing vessels may be successfully employed between our Atlantic and Gulf ports and the terminus of the railway on this said of the Isthmus; and *propellers* from Panama to San Francisco. These latter vessels will be found peculiarly suited to that trade; they can use their steam through the calms of the Bay of Panama, and against head winds and currents going north, and their sails with favorable winds and currents coming south.

These modes of conveyance, in connexion with the Railroad across the Isthmus, would be sufficiently expeditions and economical to turn the tide of commerce, between the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union, into that channel. The tendency of our commerce on the Pacific to promote the employment of ocean steamers is of much importance as connected with the defence of our extensive line of coast from latitude 32°, to 49°, the protection of the whale fishery, and other branches of trade on the ocean. The establishment of a line of heavy steamers to China would promote all these objects; increase our intercourse with the country, and probably be the means of opening communications with Japan. Money wisely employed in promoting these objects, it is believed, would add more to the power and prosperity of the country than its expenditure on any *general system* of fortification at the present prices of labor and materials. There is one point, however, of such vast importance than no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps to render it perfectly impregnable—that is the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco. On the strength of the works which may be erected to defend that passage will depend the safety of California in time of war with a maritime power. Permit a hostile fleet to cast anchor in the harbour of San Francisco and the country would be virtually conquered.

The coast has not been surveyed, nor has its outline been correctly ascertained. There are many rocks above and below the water line, and small islands not mentioned or indicated on any chart, which render navigation near the land, especially at night, extremely dangerous.

An accurate survey of the coast, to commence at the most important points, the construction of light-houses, and the placing of buoys in proper positions, are objects of much importance, and; it is not doubted, will attract the early attention of Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 15	Shanghae	Orestes	Dut. bq.	197	Persille	Amoy	Aug. 29	Rice	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 16	,,	Harriet Humble	B. ship	486	Bevis	Calcutta	July 16	Rice	Turner & Co.
,, 18	,,	Pauline	Brem. sh.	320	Stilliges	Singapore	Aug. 7	Timber, &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 22	,,	Adrianus Jacobus	Dut. brig	216	Emmerick	Hongkong	Aug. 27	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 22	,,	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Sept. 4	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 24	,,	Panama	A. ship	612	Griswold	New York		Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 27	,,	Favourite	B. barque	232	Leisk	London	Feby. 6	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 27	,,	Pilot Fish	B. barque	302	Bruce	Liverpool	Mar. 20	General	Turner & Co.
,, 27	,,	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Sept. 7	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 27	,,	James Scott,	B. barque	340	Sutter	Liverpool	May 15	Sundries	Hargreaves & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Panama*, Dr. Hall and family.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 21	Shanghae	Antelope	A. brig	377	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 24	,,	Emily	B. barque	253	Valentine	Liverpool	Tea & Silk	Hargreaves & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	At	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Adrianus Jacobus	Shanghae	Sept. 22	Dut. brig	216	Emmerick	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Annie Bucknam	,,	Aug. 11	A. barque	530	Barber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Ann Lockerby	,,	Aug. 12	B. ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Argyle	,,	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Blundell	,,	Sept. 4	B. barque	573	Renant	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Countess of Seafield	,,	Sept. 5	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Emma Colvin	,,	Sept. 8	B. ship	560	Northwood	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Equator	,,	Sept. 7	B. brig	235	Carter	Lindsay & Co.		
Favourite	,,	Sept. 27	B. barque	232	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Freak	,,	Sept. 9	B. brig	245	Simpson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Harriet Humble	,,	Sept. 16	B. ship	48[illegible]	Bevis	Turner & Co.		
James Scott	,,	Sept. 27	B. barque	340	Sutter	Hargreaves & Co.		
Kitty	,,	Sept. 5	B. brig	199	Bristow	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Manila	,,	June 28	Sp. barque	453	Ahujas	Russell & Co.		
Mazeppa	,,	Sept. 22	B. schr	163	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Moultan	,,	Aug. 14	B. barque	429	Steward	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Nymph	,,	Sept. 27	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Orestes	,,	Sept. 15	Dut. bq.	197	Persille	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy	5th Oct.
Panama	,,	Sept. 24	A. ship	612	Griswold	Russell & Co.		
Pauline	,,	Sept. 18	Brem. sh.	320	Stilliges	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Pilot Fish	,,	Sept. 27	B. barque	302	Bruce	Turner & Co.		
Reliance	,,	Aug. 20	B. barque	245	Harrower	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Shelikoff	,,	Aug. 17	Rus. ship	330	Lindenberg	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Tartar	,,	Sept. 5	A. ship	577	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Union	,,	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.		
Ylocano	,,	Aug. 12	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busseche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	286	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Longrana
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Auguitine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 ,,
Crapes,	695 ,,
Sarsnets,	2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 ,,
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

CHURCH REPAIRS FUND.

First List, ... Drs. 4,394

Second List.

Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co., ,,	100
Mr. D. O. King, ,,	50
,, J. C. Sauer, ,,	25
,, J. Wilks, Junr., ,,	25
,, A. Tilby, ,,	25
,, H. W. Jauncey, ,,	30
,, H. Roundy, ,,	20
,, E. M. de Bussche, ,,	25
,, W. Endicott, ,,	20

Total Drs. 4,714

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Pauline*, from Singapore 20th September:—
1,579 Beams,
803 Joists,
3,648 Planks,
1,325 piculs Rattans,
219 ,, Sapan Wood.

Per *Harriet Humble*, from Calcutta 20th Sept.:—
9,000 peculs Rice.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1849.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	.	138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Iron Tons
Lively,	London	277	May 21	[illegible],300	..	..	48	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	614	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,2[illegible]	..	..	..
Viscount Sandon,	London	540	May 21	1,882,430	..	..	698	..	..	11
Cathaya,	Liverpool	406	June 14	1,710,681	83,140	22,716	2,284	..	..	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	112,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	[illegible]
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,406	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,233	803,961	595,498	171,543	1,973,991	[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	[illegible]
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,496	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	312,421	187,697	107,155	205,987	2,270,075	[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,743	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,182	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,056,660	8,435,316	[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	[illegible]
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	[illegible]
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,916	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trelman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods
Lady Mary Wood,	650	July 13	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	71
Antelope,	377	Augt. 1	Hongkong	71,920	..	..	71,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,920	15	65	241
Lady Mary Wood,	650	Augt. 21	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	271
Arioenis,	176	Augt. 25	Hongkong	75,600	..	..	75,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,600	..	..	..
Eagle,	388	Sept. 2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	650	,, 14	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	141
				398,720	..	..	398,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398,720	889	65	711

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			July Total	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			Aug. ,,	3,144,950	89,100	77,693	..	3,311,743	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,325,990	2,332	16,000	8	911
				3,993,650	89,100	86,893	..	4,169,643	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	4,183,890	3,999	16,000	8	911
Palembang,	604	Sept. 9	London	428,316	..	..	..	428,316	..	..	..	7,002	39,142	13,744	59,888	488,234	383	..	..	..
Elizabeth Moore,	242	,, 17	Liverpool	307,980	..	6,074	..	314,054	..	..	500	3,260	3,500	8,086	20,346	334,400	..	..	..	..
Emily,	253	,, 24	Liverpool	287,000	..	..	1,600	288,600	..	..	..	3,400	14,300	1,400	19,100	307,700	47	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				5,016,976	89,100	92,967	1,600	5,200,643	..	..	2,170	28,346	59,285	23,780	113,581	5,314,224	4,429	16,000	8	911

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,725,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,896	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	837,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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